



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Our Nominees.

For Auditor General ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, was nominated on the 5th ballot. The nomination was ratified by the unanimous voice of the Convention, and the rival candidates were among the first to congratulate Mr. Slenker upon his success. ISAAC SLENKER resides at New Berlin, Union county. He is a lawyer by profession, and enjoys a large practice in his own and neighboring counties. He has a most enviable reputation for business capacity and strict integrity. He is a man of mature years and would make a most capable, careful and efficient Auditor General. His life has been mainly devoted to the pursuit of his profession, having mingled little in public life. In the year 1834 he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years, and occupied his seat until 1838, during one of the most eventful periods of our State history. Last fall he was the Democratic candidate for President Judge in the strong Republican district composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Millin, and such was the confidence of the people who knew his worth in his capacity and integrity that he was only defeated by a score of votes, and that through misunderstanding as to the place of voting in one township, we are assured that the personal esteem in which he is held at home will again be manifested at the October election. We congratulate the conservative citizens of Pennsylvania upon the opportunity afforded them of electing a man like Mr. Slenker, and the Democratic party upon their fortunate selection.

Jas. P. Barr, of Allegheny, was nominated for Surveyor General upon the second ballot, the candidate being conceded to the West after the nomination of an Eastern man for Auditor General. Mr. Barr has been for many years the editor of the Pittsburg Post, the Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania, and the only daily Democratic newspaper in the State beside the PATRIOT AND UNION. He is a hard working, reliable and consistent Democrat, who, in his important sphere, has rendered most valuable services to the Democratic party and constitutional principles. Doing battle in one of the darkest sections of the State, surrounded by overwhelming hosts of the enemy, his faith has never wavered and his courage in behalf of the right never flagged. We record his nomination with peculiar pleasure, and expect to hear a good report from the West on the second Tuesday of October next.

When this war broke out we were asked to assist in upholding the Government and to aid in enforcing the laws; or, in other words to maintain the Union unbroken and the Constitution unaltered. This was all perfectly right. The Democrats tumbled into the ranks like sheep into a pen, and did their best to put down this rebellion. If we were to enter the army we were looked upon as being sympathizers with treason, and not considered loyal. It was Union and Constitution, they "must and shall be preserved," was the daily cry of our Republican friends. "Good! Republicans boldly said to us "we are for the Union and the Constitution," but how is it to-day? will they reiterate what they avowed a year ago, before the army had grown to its present huge condition? How is it now? That's what we want to know! That's what the army want to know! Whether we are fighting for the Union or its laws, and the Constitution as it is, or not? That's the question, and it is a question the President will be obliged to define himself upon in a short time. We hear men proclaim on our streets, that they do not want the old Union; such a Union as we had was not worth preserving! If this be their sentiments why in the name of common sense did they not proclaim them last April a year ago. Then we would all understand this sort of back-headed traitors. But that would not have raised an army to disrupt and destroy the present mode of governing the affairs of this country, and at the same time wipe out the institution of slavery, their much worshiped and chief object. The truth of the whole matter is, this Abolition Republican party never were friends of the Union—they have been busy engaged all the days of their lives to dissolve this Union, and from the looks of things at present they are in a fair way of accomplishing their object. These hypocrites will tell you, that they want a Union but not such an one as we had. It is well known that we have lived and prospered in the old Union in such a manner as not to be excelled by any other nation on the earth, yet these Abolitionists stand ready to break it up, and the man whose name appears as editor of the Republican in this place can easily be placed along in the category of these traitors.

KILLED.—Among the list of victims who fell in the late battles before Richmond, we notice the name of Capt. James Taggart, of Northumberland. Information has also come to town stating, that Isaac Mellin of this place who enlisted in the 12th Regular Infantry, was killed in the same battle.—Danville Intelligencer.

It was announced that the Republican Representative Conference would meet in this place on Saturday last, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, which the Local League men design holding at Harrisburg on the 17th inst. Who were selected we have not yet learned.

The Army. Since the great fight at Richmond there has been very little fighting done in the Military Circuit. McClellan's army has not moved a peg towards hostilities with the enemy. In the Shenandoah Valley all appears quiet. Stonewall Jackson is not in firing distance to the knowledge of our troops. In the West there has been some small encounters with the rebel scouting parties, which have congregated at certain places for the purpose of attacking the Union men wherever an opportunity offered. Our forces hold all places of note or worth that have been taken by them or evacuated by the enemy. There can be no question as to McClellan's taking Richmond; it is bound to fall into his hands.—We anticipated the downfall of that place weeks ago, and believe to-day our troops ought to occupy it, but there has been an egregious mistake made by somebody else than McClellan, we believe. At present our army is not in the best condition; many of the principal departments of the army are unable to accomplish anything until a proper recreation is had and their broken ranks again filled to their former size. Recruiting will be going on presently in every little town and nook in the country. Without more men in the Union ranks, the rebels must succeed in establishing a Southern Confederacy, which the Administration are bound to stoutly oppose. Men are needed, and they must be had beyond all call.

What are the Republicans going to do this Fall for a hobby, to attempt to carry the election? The Union dodge with them is played out; and many whom they persuaded into their professional last Fall have left them in disgust. These poor deluded chaps have found out that Union in the Republican ranks meant corruption, ruin and dissolution! It was power with those loud mouthed Republicans that caused them to make such huge professions for the Union, and nothing else. Every move they have made since the inauguration of their "pretended Union" cry has gone to prove that this is the case. What care this black Republican party for the Union, when their leaders proclaim that they "would rather sacrifice a dozen Unions than a sacred principle," and that this Union was not "worth a poor breakfast." We look to other sources than the Republican party for our Union men if we do not wish to be deceived.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The Fourth was ushered in at sunrise by salutes from the "infant thunder," and the firing of musketry by the "Berwick National Guards," as well as the ringing of the different Church bells.

At about ten o'clock, the delegations from Bloomsburg and surrounding towns having arrived the procession repaired to the ground arranged for the sham battle. This was the feature of the day, and everything passed off without accident and to the great admiration of the large crowd convened to witness the fight. After these exercises were over, the crowd dispersed for dinner. A free lunch had been prepared by the citizens of Berwick, and surrounding vicinity, for all those who might feel disposed to accept of their hospitality. Large crowds partook of the refreshments thus provided, and all passed off with but little dissatisfaction. After dinner, the crowd again assembled under the temporary awning erected for the occasion to listen to the conclusion of the day's exercises. Rev. Dill, of Muncy, opened with a devout and eloquent prayer, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was most admirably sung, by a party of young ladies and gentlemen of this place. The Declaration of Independence was read in a distinct and impressive manner, by Rev. J. Solman. This was followed by another admirable song, entitled, "Ellsworth." A. H. Dill, Esq., of Lewisburg, was then presented to the audience, and proceeded to deliver a very eloquent and able oration, after which Mr. Fry, of Nesquehony, followed with a few timely remarks, adapted to the Odd Fellows, who were present in goodly numbers. The crowd then repaired to Market street, to witness the balloon ascension.—This, we are sorry to say, was a failure. The balloon was inflated, but when it had risen to the height of about a hundred feet, it parted in the middle. This was a great disappointment to the eager and excited crowd in attendance. The people soon after dispersed. Time and space precludes us from writing more in detail.—Berwick Gazette.

BURGLARY.—The proprietors of the West Branch Democrat offers a reward of \$300 for the detection of the burglar or burglars who broke into their office on the night of the 3d inst., and tore up the forms, scattered and destroyed a portion of the type, besides committing various other depredations.—\$300 will be paid for the detection and conviction of the burglars, and \$200 additional will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons aiding and abetting the villains that committed the above offence.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.—As we are frequently interrogated as to who will be the Democratic candidate for Judge in this District, we would say to our Democratic friends that we have heard the names of WILLIAM ELWELL, Esq., of Bradford county, and C. E. WRIGHT, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, mentioned in connection with that position by their respective friends. These gentlemen have long been connected with the bars of their respective counties, are known as sound lawyers, men of much experience and ability, and gentlemen in every respect eminently qualified for the position. Either of these gentlemen, if nominated, will receive the unqualified support of the Democratic party. Either one could be handsomely elected.

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WILKESBARRE, July 11th, 1862. Mr. Editor:—A sense of justice impels me to notice two articles in the Columbia county Republican of this week; to which my attention has been called, and in which I am made the subject of some very abusive and undignified remarks. It is not my purpose to reply to them, but rather to make an explanation of the circumstances under which I attended the meeting on the 4th. An invitation to address the meeting at Orangeville was sent me, with the names of eight or nine gentlemen as a committee, signed in one hand writing, all strangers to myself. Upon immediate inquiry, I was informed that these gentlemen were all members of the Democratic party; and that the people in the District of country where the celebration was to take place were strongly democratic in their sentiments. I was at the same time, as well as afterwards, led to understand, that my address would be expected to be, in a great measure, on the principles of Democracy. Under this impression I went to the meeting, and with perfect honesty of purpose, made such an address as I supposed was looked for—no one of the Committee intimating a single topic for my remarks at the time.

After my address, greatly to my surprise, I was assailed by several speakers in a spirit and manner, with one exception, exceedingly vituperative and ungenerous. If it was improper on that occasion to advance the principles of the great national party to which I have always belonged, and under which this great Republic grew to power, all I can say, is, that I entirely misconceived the duty required at my hands. At the same time it will not admit of denial, that those principles are not unworthy of consideration and remark, even on the fourth day of July. Such an opinion at least would seem to have been entertained by my party, in selecting that day for their State Convention at Harrisburg. It seems therefore, not a little strange, if Democrats from all parts of Pennsylvania are permitted to pass their resolves at the State Capitol, a man should be prescribed for being a Democrat in the County of Columbia. Yours very respectfully, C. E. WRIGHT.

Rebel Letter. The following rebel letter was picked up not long since by a Union soldier, member of the 91st Regt., New York Vol., at Pensacola, Florida, and sent to his parents, in this county, who handed it over to me for publication: MONTGOMERY, April 19th, '62. I reached here last night, find the town much elated at the idea of having the seat of Government here once more. It is supposed that Richmond will be evacuated.—New Orleans is threatened. Hersville is occupied by the enemy, and both Charleston and Savannah in danger of being surrendered. Montgomery is therefore about the only place that the Government can occupy in safety, and even that is doubtful, and if Mobile should fall it is certain to follow. I positively hate to pick up a newspaper, so certain am I to be greeted by bad news. Pulaski taken, Fredericksburg evacuated, New Orleans and Memphis threatened, and our party whipped on every side, is the front and head of every paper. I seriously believe that the very best thing we can do, is to go back like whipped children, ask pardon and be forgiven. I must come to that sooner or later if the enemy can hold on for a few weeks longer.

For the Star of the North. Mr. Editor:—In view of the approaching general election, it is a matter of interest with the people of Columbia, who shall be their next Representatives. Usage has given our members of Assembly, in all cases wherein they have satisfactorily represented their constituents, at least a second election, and as Messrs. TATE & TURTON, our late Members of the Legislature, have in nowise forfeited public confidence, but in all respects fully met our most sanguine expectations, we are clearly of the opinion, that it is the duty of the Democratic party, and would redound to the honor of the District, to reward their fidelity with a second election. Yearlings are usually made for cause, and as we know of no cause in this instance, we believe common justice and the public interest alike demand the return of our late worthy Members to the Halls of Legislation. MANY UNION DEMOCRATS. Fishingcreek, July 10, 1862.

The 4th of July passed rather quietly in our town. Picnics, and Sunday School celebrations, and private dinner parties, together with the Irish fandangos near the creek's mouth, and German balls constituted the chief enjoyments of the day. Many of our people avail themselves of the excursions on the Lackawanna railroad, and visited our neighboring towns along the valley of the Susquehanna.—Lancaster Democrat.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a monthly publication which no farmer or gardener should be without. It contains for July, among a great variety of interesting matter, a report of the growing crops for 24 different States and Territories, representing the opinions of nearly 1,600 different persons. Farmers can nowhere get so much valuable information at so cheap a rate.—Address O. Judd, N. Y.

"SHINPLASTERS."—The butchers of Allegheny City have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of providing a substitute for silver change by an issue of "shinplasters" to the amount of \$1,000 (protected by a deposit of that amount in one of the banks) redeemable on presentation in silver for one dollar and upwards.—The notes will be supplied to members by Treasurer, they paying a premium of 2 per cent. to meet expenses of printing, &c.—The denomination of the "coin" will be twenty-five cents.

For the Star of the North. Mr. Editor:—As our once prosperous and happy country has, through an advance of sectional principles, become distracted and divided into two sections, each having a great army, the maintenance of which costs millions of dollars per day, I have considered it prudent to write a few lines, giving what I have considered the cause of all our present difficulties, as a nation, for which, if you will please give space in the columns of your paper, will gratify the writer much. There were at the formation of our Government two parties, the names of which were Whig and Tory; the former was founded on principles that were just, which allowed equality to every State, and under which they prospered and increased from a few feeble colonies to a great and powerful nation; (as it was before the election of Abraham Lincoln) while the latter was founded on opposite principles, principles which were opposed to every measure, gotten up for the interest of them as a whole. More definitely speaking they were sympathizers for the British and opposed to the interest of this country. This last represented party stole the name Whig from the opposite party, in order to deceive the people, thinking by so doing they would be believed to stand on the same principles that the Whig party did; but to no avail, for the people knew it was only a change of name and not of principle. While the Democrats (for after the name Whig was taken from them they assumed the name Democrat, as it means a friend to the popular Government) pursued a straight forward course, using no deception to go in office, and carrying through every campaign the ensign upon which were inscribed the emblems of every State; thus showing that they were for the whole Union, the equality of every State, desiring no dissolution. The opposite party pursued a different course, assuming nearly as many names as there were elections, using all the deceiving schemes possible, for the purpose of electing their men; carrying the banner with only sixteen stars on it. Not satisfied with this, not long since, they burnt the flag under which our Forefathers fought in the Revolution; under which the liberties we have enjoyed were purchased. Thus showing that they were dissatisfied with the Constitution, and desired a change when everything were prospering with a rapidity that no other nation equaled. Nay more, they have openly avowed that they were opposed to the Government as it was founded. Let us see if this has not been the cause; did not one of their leaders say the Constitution was "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell?" And did not Wendell Phillips say he had been for sixteen years trying to overthrow this Government? And were they reproved by the same party? No! But they were kept in office. Thus showing that their expressions were approved by the rest of the leaders of the same party who have made similar expressions. Yes, reader, I repeat it, that it may be more impressive, that the Senators of the opposite party, in the halls of Legislation, get up and boldly assert that they are trying to overthrow our Government!

These have been the characteristics of the two parties. The last party represented has been, for thirty years past, agitating the slavery question along with other colors, as a means through which to get into office. But with all their unfair means, have had the reins of Government but four terms, since the formation of the same. But what has been the cause of bringing these once united and happy States into the deplorable condition they are in at present, is the point to which I wish to direct your attention. This Constitution-opposing party have made a political question of slavery, contending that the slaveholders have no right to go into the territories with their slaves, which of course they would oppose as they had helped to acquire it, and which right they always had had under every Administration, since the formation of the Government, till the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. Through this right that they always enjoyed, and which ought not to have been denied them, was refused. Yet I believe they would have submitted if they would not have seen that it was one step to the extinguishing of slavery in the States where it existed. They looking at the thing in this light, began to hold conventions in different States, and resolved not to submit to the incoming Administration, from the fact that Lincoln was elected on principles which were opposed to the institution of slavery, which only existed in their sections, already having denied the right in the territories, under any circumstances, not willing to leave it for the people of the territories to decide, when they would form the State Constitution, as it always had been before. This was the great primary cause of our present difficulties. And now, reader, if you have been one of those who have been supporting this sectional principle, I earnestly entreat you, if you would work for the interest of yourself, as well as all, to leave that position, and come with us, and stand on the principles of justice. And if you have been one of those who have supported the Constitution, the best piece of writing ever devised by human minds, for a people to live under, the chart by which the Democratic party has always been guided, I would say stand firm and let us act conjointly, to put down this sectional party, and by so doing dispel the clouds which darken our political horizon, and draw by the cords of justice these divided States together, that we may once more go on in peace and harmony in prosperity. And may He who rules the destinies of nations aid us in our exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.—AN UNCHANGEABLE DEMOCRAT OF FISHINGCREEK.

Keep it before the People. The Republican editors, unable to defend the Abolition actions of their leaders in Congress—indeed, driven to the wall at all points—seek to shift the responsibility for the present state of things, with its vast expense of blood and treasure, from their own to the shoulders of the Democratic party. But no sensible man can be cheated by any such transparent dodge. Look at a few items in the record: The Democratic party was unanimously in favor of settling our national difficulties upon that fair and honorable plan, the Crittenden Compromise. The leaders of the Republican party opposed this and having a majority in Congress, DEFEATED IT! Why? Because such a settlement would have finally arranged the slavery question—removed it from the arena of politics—and, in the language of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, "would have broken the backbone of the Republican body," which they considered "a greater calamity than civil war!" This was in the beginning of the troubles. What followed? Corruption of the most stupendous character. The Fremonts, the Cummingses, the Morgans, and hosts of other Republican clans, put their arms, shoulder deep, into the public treasury, and millions corruptly disappeared!

In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption." Is the language of a member of their own party (Mr. Dawes), whose sworn duty it became to investigate these frauds. The present Republican Congress voted ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS for the negro in the District of Columbia, besides other appropriations for his benefit in quantity yet unknown. Then it is estimated that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND blacks are in the aggregate supported by the Government, at various points, in almost total idleness. Saying nothing of the clothing, the "rations" of this number, at a cost of twenty cents each, amount to twenty thousand dollars a day, or over SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum!

We could add count after count of the same character. For all these enormities the Republican party is responsible, and its leaders know and feel it. They may seek to hide their heads from the frowns of honest and patriotic men, by giving their organization new names—"Union party"—"People's party"—or anything else but its true title; yet there is no escaping the righteous condemnation which the people have in store for them. In the language of Senator Wright, of Indiana, "radicalism must be abjured," AND IT WILL BE!—Gittysburg Compiler.

The Democratic Platform. The admirable series of resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention do not require elucidation. They are plain and practical. They express the political views not only of the Democratic party, but also of thousands of conservative citizens who have never called themselves Democrats, but who cannot afford to continue in political fellowship with the abolitionized Republicans.

The first resolution declares that the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is. This is the only proper object for a political organization at this time of peril to the Union and danger to civil liberty. The Democratic party stood by the Union and the Constitution when it was ridiculed and denounced for so doing by the very class of men who now profess exclusive devotion to the Union and who endeavor to signalize their patriotism by denouncing every loyal Democrat as a secessionist and traitor. The old love of the Democratic party for the Union and the Constitution has not grown cold; but rebellion and civil war have only served to strengthen their attachment to principles, the departure from which has brought these dire calamities upon a once united and prosperous people. Who is opposed to the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is? It is a lamentable fact that there is a party at the North which is opposed to the restoration of the old Union—the Union of the Fathers—and in favor of the destruction of the Constitution formed by Washington and his compatriots. This party is not an insignificant cabal, but a powerful and dangerous organization. Its representatives are to be found occupying seats in Congress, commands in the army, positions in the Cabinet, controlling the newspaper press. It is bold and aggressive in its operations, and insists that the war must be waged for regeneration and reconstruction rather than for restoration. Against this party, with its revolutionary tendencies, the friends of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is must unite as one man upon the platform of the Democratic Convention.

The record resolution yields a hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war, to the end that the Union be restored and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent. As this is the only legitimate purpose of the war, the pledge thus given does not include approval or support of measures calculated to widen the breach between the loyal and disloyal states, or to inflict a fatal wound upon the Constitution. The Democratic party being in favor of the Constitution and the Union, is the deadly foe of all their enemies—treason-plotters abolitionists as well as open rebels. The third resolution is an elaboration of the second. The fourth resolution is in the exact words of the sixth resolution of the Chicago platform. It is not often that the Democracy can endorse the sentiments pro-

mulgated by the Republicans, but this resolution is so admirably adapted to the present state of affairs that the Convention did well in adopting it. If the last administration merited denunciation for extravagance the present administration must be held ten times more culpable. The developments made during the past year have amazed the nation. Within the short space of a twelve-month and at a time when the Government was borrowing money at a high rate of interest to save it from destruction, the "favored partisans" have plundered an amount equal to the whole expenses of the Government in time of peace. These exposures instead of covering our rulers with confusion have imparted to them a brazen effrontery which is the invariable companion of remorseless guilt; and the nation cannot hope for reform in this particular, short of an entire change of administration.

The fifth and ninth resolutions should be taken together. They oppose turning the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North and compete with and degrade white labor, and protest against elevating the negro to a condition of social and political equality with white freemen, in accordance with the programme of the Abolitionists. This is a government of white men; and was established exclusively for the white race. Time and space will not permit us, at present, to review the propositions contained in the remaining resolutions which assert incontrovertible truths. The whole platform is a succession of governmental axioms.

What Does this Mean? Thurlow Weed the publisher and editor of the Albany Evening Journal, is known as the intimate, personal, and political friend and partisan of Wm. H. Seward, President Lincoln's Secretary of State. The following is from a recent editorial or the Journal—What does it mean?

The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have united against the Union. BUT FOR THE EXCITING DIARY RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH REVEREND THE OTHERWISE USEFUL HALPER BOOK A FINE BRAND, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ULTRA ABOLITION PRESS AND SPEECH MAKERS ARE AGGRAVATING THE HORRORS THEY HELPED TO CREATE, and thus BY PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE LEADERS OF THE REBELLION, are keeping down the Union men of the South and rendering reunion difficult if not IMPOSSIBLE.

Any such assertions or intimations as these, would, very lately, have been denounced as "treason" if uttered by a Democratic press, but coming from the source it does, the faithful followers of the "irrepressible conflict" champion will take it as all right.

But is there not a meaning in the article, not apparent at first glance? May not this idea of the impossibility of a restoration of the Union, be thrown out by the organ of the wily Secretary, as a feeler to prepare the public mind for something more open and decided in the same direction?

We presume it is not unreasonable to propound these questions. They force themselves upon us, especially when we take the Journal's article in connection with the rumored apprehension that France and England are on the point of tendering their mediation with a view to a termination of the war.

The fact that the President calls for 300,000 more troops is without force, as against the interpretation of the Journal's language, which we have ventured to suggest. Secretary Seward prides himself on his shrewdness, and "Old Abe" claims to be smart; and we all know that the history of our country is not without instances of Administrations doing, very suddenly, that to which they had professed to be unalterably opposed and which was not at all anticipated by the public. Government policy, at times, becomes mighty uncertain.

Perilous Experiments—Read, if you Value Life. Our public hospitals need reform. Neither the food nor the treatment of their inmates is what it ought to be. The great object in most of these institutions, seems to be to doctor the sick at the least possible expense. As Captain Bunsby might say, "let him live, so, if they die, so, also." The worst feature of the whole is, that the patients are used as living subjects for young practitioners to experiment upon. These classes of the medical schools expect to obtain the knowledge necessary in private practice by testing the properties and powers of medicines upon the helpless wretches placed under their charge. Deny this who will, we know it to be true.

For our own part, we are far from placing implicit faith in the prescriptions of the faculty. An *contraire*, we have infinitely more confidence in the world pervading remedies of Prof. Holloway, than in all the tinctures, decoctions, anodynes, and cathartics recommended in the professional textbooks. Doubtless, the egoistic nabobs at the head of some of our medical institutions, would designate his Pills and Ointment as empirical preparations. But we say no.—Empirics experiment upon the diseased system, but he does not. He claims the trust and confidence of invalids on sure grounds—an unbroken series of cures, embracing all internal and external complaints and running through no less a period than the fourth of a century! Does not such a voucher, bearing the endorsements of the sick in every clime, and backed by the favorable opinions and "friendly decrees of some of the leading governments of Europe carry more weight with it, than a whole stack of diplomas.—Sunday Times.

It is this Congressional District little has been said as to who will be the candidates for Congress this Fall. Some good Democrats might be elected. Stranger things than that has happened, in Districts quite as dark as this one.

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The fact that the President calls for 300,000 more troops is without force, as against the interpretation of the Journal's language, which we have ventured to suggest. Secretary Seward prides himself on his shrewdness, and "Old Abe" claims to be smart; and we all know that the history of our country is not without instances of Administrations doing, very suddenly, that to which they had professed to be unalterably opposed and which was not at all anticipated by the public. Government policy, at times, becomes mighty uncertain.

Perilous Experiments—Read, if you Value Life. Our public hospitals need reform. Neither the food nor the treatment of their inmates is what it ought to be. The great object in most of these institutions, seems to be to doctor the sick at the least possible expense. As Captain Bunsby might say, "let him live, so, if they die, so, also." The worst feature of the whole is, that the patients are used as living subjects for young practitioners to experiment upon. These classes of the medical schools expect to obtain the knowledge necessary in private practice by testing the properties and powers of medicines upon the helpless wretches placed under their charge. Deny this who will, we know it to be true.

For our own part, we are far from placing implicit faith in the prescriptions of the faculty. An *contraire*, we have infinitely more confidence in the world pervading remedies of Prof. Holloway, than in all the tinctures, decoctions, anodynes, and cathartics recommended in the professional textbooks. Doubtless, the egoistic nabobs at the head of some of our medical institutions, would designate his Pills and Ointment as empirical preparations. But we say no.—Empirics experiment upon the diseased system, but he does not. He claims the trust and confidence of invalids on sure grounds—an unbroken series of cures, embracing all internal and external complaints and running through no less a period than the fourth of a century! Does not such a voucher, bearing the endorsements of the sick in every clime, and backed by the favorable opinions and "friendly decrees of some of the leading governments of Europe carry more weight with it, than a whole stack of diplomas.—Sunday Times.

Trux Preachers seem to have taken this war in hand. No less than two sermons have been preached in this place on the present rebellion, telling us all about it, within the last five days. No doubt they feel themselves accountable for a good portion of it.

Geo. D. Jackson is a candidate for the nomination to the office of Assembly, in Sullivan County, which county belongs to the Representative District composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour Wyoming and Sullivan. He will carry his county.

CANDIDATES' COLUMN. ANNOUNCING NAME \$2.00.

District Attorney. W. WIRT will be a candidate for District Attorney, at the coming fall election. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. July 9, 1862.

County Commissioner. WE are authorized to announce through the columns of our paper that ROHR McHENRY, of Benton township, will be a candidate at the above election. Fall election for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will be held in August next. June 25, 1862.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangement of the system incidental to the change of diet, Worms, Erysipelas, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. 25 cts. per box. 2 C.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with market prices for WHEAT, BUTTER, EGGS, RYE, TALLOW, CORN, LARD, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, POTATOES, FLOUR, DR' APPLE, CLOVERSEED, and HAMS.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. G. Hunter, Mr. WILLIAM H. CLAYWELL, of Foundsville, to MARGARET HEDERSON, of Summer Hill. On the 28th ult. by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. JOSEPH D. SHADE, to Miss MARY ANN FEW, both of Centre twp. On the 3d inst. by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. THOMAS PARKS, to Miss ELIZABETH IRISH, both of Cambria, Luzerne co. On the 24th ult., at Trenton, N. J., by Rev. Dr. —, Rev. P. MILLER of Lock Haven, and Miss MARY E. DENTLER, daughter of Judge Dentler of McEwenville, Pa. Near Light Street, on the 8th inst. by Rev. M. Hartman, THOMAS M. GIBB, Esq., Ex-Sheriff of Clinton co, and Miss SARAH EVANS of this county. In Pine township, Col. co. on the 26th ult. by —, Mr. JAMES GREENLEAF, to Miss MARY APPELLATE, both of said twp.

DIED.

In Foundsville, Columbia county, on Thursday, June 26th of Scarlet Fever, DANIEL H. MEAD aged 10 months and 13 days. In Foundsville, Columbia county, on Thursday July 3d, of Scarlet Fever, EMMA D. MEAD, aged 2 years, 4 months and 13 days. In Pine township, on the 3d inst. MARY, daughter of John and Charity Whitmore, aged 29 years, 10 months and 12 days. At this place, on the 4th inst., ANN LONA of Cancer, aged about 48 years. At this place, on the 31st inst., BERT KARNES, aged 25 years.

Democratic County Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Democratic Electors in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts of Columbia county, will meet at their respective places of holding said Elections. On Saturday, the 23d day of August, Between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each Election District, to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, at the Court House in Bloomsburg. On Monday the 25th day of August, At one o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of making the usual Democratic nominations, to be supported by the electors of Columbia county at the ensuing General Election, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party.

W. H. JACOBY, Chairman. STEPHEN OWEN, ROHR McHENRY, STEPHEN POIR, SAMUEL HEDERSON, J. R. ROBBINS, A. J. ALBERTSON, JOHN M. NESS, Democratic Standing Committee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

CREDITORS and other persons interested will take notice that the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the Estate of Benjamin Hayman, dec'd., in the hands of Solomon Newhard his administrator, to and among the creditors of the said deceased, according to law, will attend to the discharge of his duties, at his office, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at ten o'clock, A. M. (the continuation of the first Auditor's Report having been taken off by the said Court, and the said report re-committed to the said Auditor,) when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said assets. W. WIRT, Auditor. Bloomsburg, July 16 '62.—41.

BATTLE SCENES.

100 of the most severe Battle Scenes & Incidents of the war now ready (size 30 inches) highly colored, on fine card paper, 4 for 25 cents, or 12 for \$1.00. Also, just published, the Official Union Volunteer Directory (400 pages), give the name of every Officer and private in the Union Army, with their commands, & together with a large amount of other valuable information, sent, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cts. To Agents and the true better opportunity was ever offered. Address HENRY B. ANSON, Print. Publ. &c., 49 State St., Boston, Mass. Paper copying, paid in the adv. 354.

Misses and Ladies' Congress. Galt Childrens Party and Gen. Con. low as can be bought elsewhere, at Cheap Cash Store of L. T. SHARPLES, Bloomsburg, May 11, 1862.